them broken for road purposes. If this is true, then this may account for the introduction of this fever.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

SAM'L. GALBRAITH,
United States Vice-Consul.

[Inclosure.]

ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA, *December 19, 1895.*

SIR: I have much pleasure in complying with your request, viz, that I might supply you with a short report upon the recent outbreak of fever in this island for the information of the Bureau at Washington.

First, I may state that the disease did not exist in an epidemic form.

Secondly, although there were undoubtedly a few cases of true yellow fever, there were also several of a different type, viz, the ordinary bilious remittent.

Of the true yellow fever 2 cases came under my own treatment, and 2 others were seen by me in consultation with other medical men. Three or 4 cases, besides the four I had seen, were reported as having been yellow fever, but not having seen them myself, I am unable to state any opinion as to their true nature.

The disease, I have no doubt, was imported into this island, for, although we live in the yellow-fever zone, the disease rarely occurs here. I speak after an experience of 14 years in the West Indies.

It is most unfortunate that some of the leading men in the island have been carried off by this scourge. It is due to this fact that false and alarming reports reached the United States of America and other countries of a terrible epidemic devastating Antigua, when as a matter of fact there were only a few sporadic cases of the disease.

After an experience in other tropical countries, I maintain that this island is an exceptionally healthy one, and I have little doubt but that with more care on the part of the port officers and sanitary officials even a few sporadic cases of yellow fever will not be heard of in Antigua.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. PIEREZ, M. D., and C. M., Edin.

S. GALBRAITH, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for the United States of America.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 423,600. Total deaths, 687, including enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 4; and diphtheria, 6.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended December 20, 1895. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No death from contagious disease.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended December 21, 1895. Estimated population, 1,195. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended December 19, 1895. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

CUBA—*Habana.*—Under date of December 21, 1895, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 144 deaths in this city during the week ending December 19, 1895. Four of those deaths were caused by yellow fever with, approximately, 8 new cases; 5 were caused by enteric fever, 7 by enteritis, 2 by dysentery, 1 by cholera infantum, 4 by pneumonia, and 1 by glanders. Two of the 4 deaths from yellow fever during the week occurred in the military hospital.

FRANCE—*Nice.*—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 97,720. Total deaths, 118, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended December 14, correspond to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,591,530. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 10.9, and the highest in Salford, viz, 29.9 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and seventy-seven deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 96; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 63; whooping cough, 24; enteric fever, 21; diarrhea and dysentery, 6. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand. In greater London 1,863 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 16 from diphtheria, and 9 from measles.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 14 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Galway, viz, 41.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 153 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 14 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,500,435. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 15.3, and the highest in Perth, viz, 29.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 546, including smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 8; measles, 10; diphtheria, 5; and whooping cough, 24.

GUIANA—*Demerara.*—Five weeks ended November 30, 1895. Estimated population, 53,175. Total deaths, 266. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

ST. HELENA.—Five weeks ended November 30, 1895. Estimated population, 3,600. Total deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases.

TURKEY.—*Constantinople*—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 700,000. Total deaths, 758, including cholera, 18; and smallpox, 10.